

THE WORLD OVER

LAST WHEAT LEAVES CHURCHILL

CHURCHILL, Man.—Stromer Gulf pool moved out of the harbour this morning bound for England with 504,000 bushels of wheat, third and last cargo to leave the Hudson Bay port this season. The wheat was mostly No. 1 northern grade from Northern Saskatchewan's crop.

STATES CROP IS \$46,250,000 BUS.

WASHINGTON.—The agricultural department estimated this year's U.S. wheat crop at 940,220,000 bushels on Monday. Corn production was forecast at 2,459,316,000 bushels. Estimates were based on October conditions and compared favorably with the estimates of a month ago. Wheat production last year was 875,993,000 bushels, while average production for the past ten years was 72,891,000 bushels of wheat.

JEWS MUST GIVE UP PASSPORTS

BERLIN.—All German passports in the hands of Jews living within the German Reich have been declared invalid by decree. Jews must surrender the documents within two weeks. If a few wishes to travel abroad, his passport—if his plan to travel is approved—may be made valid again by a special amendment entered in the document. German Jews at present abroad must surrender their passports within two weeks after returning to Germany.

KING, QUEEN TO VISIT CANADA

LONDON, Eng.—It was officially announced Sunday night that the King and Queen will visit Canada next summer. The announcement was made at the Royal Palace, London. The King and Queen have been graciously consented to accept the suggestion of the prime minister of Canada that they should visit Canada next year. Their Majesties hope to arrive in the early summer and spend about three weeks in the Dominion. Should the King and Queen fulfill their engagement, it will be the first time in the history of Canada that a reigning monarch has visited the Dominion.

ARGENTINE PLANS FIXED PRICE

It would appear to be an assured thing that the Argentine government will fix a minimum price to be paid wheat producers when the new crop begins to move later on in the year. The Argentine Agricultural Committee has reported favorably on a bill authorizing the government to fix minimum prices and negotiate treaties with other countries to avoid abnormal price cutting.

It was Argentina's refusal to abide by the 1933 International Wheat Agreement which caused the government to take that arrangement. Argentina was allotted 110 million bushels as her share of the world market but exported close to 145 million. Since then there has been a gradual change of opinion in Argentina and international action to maintain wheat prices is being looked upon in a more favorable light.

BUY IN CARBON

FOR THE LONG NIGHTS

USE A COLEMAN LAMP OR LANTERN

ALSO ALADDIN LAMP WITH SPECIAL

WHIP-O-LITE SHADES

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY AT THE RED AND WHITE

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

RED AND WHITE STORE

Boas—What does this mean? Someone called up this morning and said that you couldn't come to work. He said you were sick. Clerk—The joke's on him. He wasn't supposed to call up until tomorrow.

STOP PAIN QUICKLY AND SAFELY

FROSST'S 217 TABLETS

12 TABLETS 35¢; 40 TABLETS 75¢
100 TABLETS \$1.50

FREEZER-FRESH ICE CREAM IS DELICIOUS
TAKE HOME A PINT

McKIBBIN'S DRUG STORE

A.F. McKIBBIN, Phm. B., Prescription Specialist, CARBON, Alta.

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 37

VERY FEW "C" GRADE EGGS MARKETED HERE SINCE STATION OPENS

Demand for Lower Grades Exceeds Supply at Present Time

Since the establishment of an egg grading station in Carbon, farmers are now paid the market price in cash for their eggs and the result has been a large increase in Grade "A" eggs marketed. Mr. Ritchie, the local egg grader, states that there is a greater demand for grade "C" eggs than the farmers of the district can supply, and that the bulk of the eggs marketed are grading "A" large and "A" medium.

The market price for eggs has risen this fall and last week the local station was paying the following prices for eggs:

Grade A large	25c
Grade A medium	22c
Grade A pullets	18c
Grade B	17c
Grade C	16c

The reason given for the increase in better egg grades is that farmers realize that they obtain a better price for grade A eggs and are marketing these and using the lower grades at home.

If farmers will carefully follow the rules for culling for their hens, as outlined in last week's issue of The Chronicle, they will be assured of the highest market price for their eggs.

With a difference of ten cents per dozen in Grade A large and Grade C, it can easily be seen that a little extra care of hens will be very profitable.

Place your orders now for future delivery of Counter Check Books. We are direct factory representatives. The Carbon Chronicle.

LONG YEARS AGO

October 13, 1927

Last week Mayor Jas. McLeod received on behalf of the Village, three Penny bulbs from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In order that there may be no dispute Mayor McLeod has given the bulbs to Mr. Elliott to be planted near the Post Office, where all might see them.

The following officers were elected at the first meeting of the Carbon Chess Club: Pres. W. A. Braisher; Vice-President, H. Birch; Sec. Treasurer, Corp. E.H. Parry.

Fred Poxon has been busy the past week hauling grain with his new truck.

Heavy rains at the end of the week caused a delay in harvesting.

Chas. Ching, cook at the Carbon Hotel, died in Calgary this week following an attack of pneumonia.

THUNDER AND HAIL IN OCT.

An unusual occurrence took place on Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock when a thunder storm passed over Carbon, bringing heavy showers and followed by a light hail which lasted for about five minutes.

Thunder and hail are considered unusual for so late in the season.

Following the storm clouds cleared off and a light frost occurred Tuesday night, but cloudy skies again prevailed Wednesday and the forecast was for showery weather.

The rain Tuesday did not extend very far south of town, but where it fell harvesting has again been delayed. Most of the wheat has now been threshed, but there is considerable coarse grain still in stock.

LITTLE ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Word was received in Carbon last week that Mrs. Rosalie Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Reed, Carbon, and Mr. Wm. Budmick of East Coulee were married on Wednesday, October 11th.

The Misses Alice Lacombe and Mary Currie, of the Carbon public school staff, attended at yesterday's convention in Drumheller last Thursday and Friday, and as the result the pupils had a couple of days' holiday.

They, Jennie Ramsey and Donna Jean last Thursday for Hinton, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harney returned Friday from Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. F.H. Steele and family have moved into the house next to the Alex Reid residence.

Mrs. Oliver Pimm and family left Tuesday to make their home at Hinton, Alta.

Mrs. R. Thorburn arrived home from the Drumheller hospital, where she has been a patient for the past few weeks.

Mary Skerry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Skerry, was rushed to the Drumheller hospital on Monday and operated on for appendicitis.

Come to the Boy Scout and Wolf Cub Whist and Bridge Drive, in the I.O.D.E. Hall on Friday, October 14th, at 8:00 p.m., for an enjoyable evening. Lunch provided. Admission 25c.

Walter Birtles has returned to Carbon from a trip to Hinton.

Hugh Ramsey is back in town from British Columbia, where he has been employed for the past year.

Ros Thorburn has completed the deed for the purchase of the house in which he resides.

The Lady Robert's Chapter I.O.D.E. held a farewell party on Tuesday for a forewell party, at the home of Mrs. E.L. Wilson.

SEEDING OF GRASSES AND LEGUMES IN FALL

A major difficulty in the production of biennial and perennial forage crops in the drought areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta is the establishment of a good stand. The dominion experiment station at Swift Current recommends seeding during the fall months or early in the spring. Perhaps the safest time to seed the grass is just before freeze-up, late in October or early in November. Seeding late in the fall possesses certain advantages over spring seeding. The crop is from two to three weeks earlier and has advantage in taking of melting snow and early rain.

PROTEST SPEEDING PAST DISABLED CARS ON ROAD

Strong protest against the practice of some car drivers in speeding past other cars momentarily out of service on the highway has been expressed by officials of the Alberta Motor Association. Special attention to this condition was given in a report by J.W. Carpenter, motor cycle club and other members of the A.M.A. submitted on his season's work.

After pointing out that motorists persist in passing other cars when there is not 200 feet of visible road in sight, the patrol officer who said that there is a lack of courtesy when a car is stopped on the roadside, do something to a flat tire, and other motorists pass without slackening their speed.

Another precaution to avoid accidents is that cars entering a highway from a secondary road must come to a full stop. Some accidents which have occurred in this province during the past year might have been avoided if the act had been carefully observed in this respect.

LITTLE ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Wilfred Poxon of East Coulee was a Carbon visitor on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. Friesen and Meridel were Calgary visitors on Tuesday.

Owing to the rain last week the regular meeting of the Council of the Municipal District of Carbon had to be cancelled.

Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton have returned from Edmonton where they attended the funeral of the late Mr. Casper.

Cyril Poxon spent week end holiday visiting with Lawrence Poxon at Drumheller and returned to Carbon Tuesday morning.

Delbert Moorhouse returned home Monday after spending the summer months with his grand parents near Gleichen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wise of Calgary spent the week end at Carbon, returning to the city Monday evening.

Rev. McNeil, Len Poxon, Jas. Flaws and E. Rouleau returned Saturday from a goose hunting expedition in the eastern part of the province and succeeded in bagging 29 geese.

This week's show at the Carbon Theatre will be "Victoria the Great," starring Anna Neagle.

Miss Nellie Walker spent the week end holiday in Calgary.

W. Leitch had an attack of appendicitis last week, but is around again.

FINAL CROP REPORT OF BANK OF MONTREAL

The following is the final general crop report issued on October 6th by the Bank of Montreal. The information is supplied by branch managers in all parts of Canada, and is considered reliable.

General.—Outstanding features of the crop year in Canada have been the successful harvesting of large yields of wheat and coarse grains in the Prairie provinces, heavy yields of all the principal field and fruit crops in Ontario, and moderately good yields of the leading crops in other Provinces, with output curtailed in British Columbia by prolonged dry weather.

In the Prairie Provinces this year's total wheat crop is estimated to be the largest since 1922. The grain is of high grade and quality and compares favorably with that of 1926. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the wheat production of the three Prairie Provinces at 25,000,000 bushels, which is 175,000,000 bushels more than last year and compares with the ten-year average of 210,250,000 bushels. The estimated average wheat yields per acre by provinces are: Manitoba, 15.7 bushels; Saskatchewan, 10.4 bushels; and Alberta, 17.7 bushels. The 1928 wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces, officially estimated at 24,946,000 acres is over 200,000 acres in excess of last year. Production of coarse grains is substantially higher than in 1927 and winter feed supplies are sufficient except at a few points in Saskatchewan. Area are estimated at 21,775,000 bushels and barley at 86,140,000 bushels. Favourable harvest weather has prevailed and threshing is finished in Manitoba and is practically completed in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Deliveries of wheat by farmers to country elevators from August 1st to September 30th totalled 12,118,000 bushels compared with 68,500,000 bushels during the same period last year.

PROTEIN CONTENT OF CROP

Based on tests of 480 samples of 1928 wheat, the average protein content for Western Canada was 14.2. The average for Alberta was 14.4. A similar test conducted from 1927 crop wheat a year ago showed average protein content for Western Canada of 14.3, so this year's crop compares favorably with last year's in this respect.

The percentage by provinces of all grades is as follows:
Manitoba 13.5
Saskatchewan 13.1
Alberta 15.4
Tests of Garret wheat showed N. 1 C.W. to have an average protein content of 13.6 and No. 2 C.W. of 13.4.

Germany has been an extensive buyer of Canadian wheat during the past few weeks. This development occurred in the face of German crop said to be equal to domestic demands. Of course, the importation of high quality wheat will be for mixing purposes.

If you have not already made a payment on your subscription articles, please call and do so.

GRAIN STILL COMING IN

Considerable grain is still coming in to the elevators at Carbon. A notable feature this year is the number of half and three-quarter-ton trucks hauling grain. These small trucks get over the road in a hurry and are economical to operate, according to the farmers using them, and the claims are that the small trucks are proving far more successful than at first anticipated.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

REVIEWED WEEKLY BY MAJOR H.G.L. STRANGE

Sometime ago our Research Department compiled and published a chart showing 538 years of wheat prices.

The chart revealed a number of severe rises and falls in price through the years. We found that these great fluctuations always coincided exactly with great wars. We therefore set about studying all the wars that had occurred for the same period, i.e. the last 538 years, and we found some amazing things.

That the year during 538 years has only been at complete peace for 51 years. That France has been at war during the period, 350 years; Russia 261 years; Austria, 238 years; Great Britain 232 years; Spain 213 years; Turkey 192 years; Germany 187 years; Italy 117 years; Holland 168 years; Portugal 40 years; and the United States 27 years. The most powerful country was China.

Most of the wars were fought, we found, to obtain possession of lands that produce wheat, foodstuffs or raw materials. Then, later on other countries would arise and attempt to take those lands for themselves from those who had previously conquered them; and so it seems to have gone on and on throughout the ages.

One invariable result of war has ever been, first very high, and then very low wheat prices.

Following factors have tended to lower prices: Possibilities of peace in Europe; Liverpool wheat stocks are double a year ago; Swedish wheat crop larger than 1927. Abundant supplies of bread grain in Germany. War risk insurance on cargoes to Germany suspended. All other rates at least doubled.

Following factors have tended to raise prices: Apparent European political crisis. Rain needed in northern Argentina. European millers desire best spring wheat to strengthen mixtures. India reluctant to sell wheat. Indian distilling cry. Norway buys Canadian dry. Belgium buys substantial quantities U.S.A. wheat. France buys North Africa wheat. Drumheller visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Cressman spent the Thanksgiving week end in Calgary and returned home Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas Smith were Drumheller visitors Wednesday.

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THE WHEAT SITUATION

AS IT APPEARS AT THE PRESENT TIME IN WEST

Prospects for Price Increase are Not Hopeful at This Time

With war clouds over Europe dissipated for the time being, wheat prices turned downward. When the threat of a major war could only raise prices to the extent of a dime, it will be readily seen that the situation is far from encouraging.

World trade has been running between 10 and 11 million bushels weekly for the year. Canada and the United States are, of course, the largest contributors, last week's figures for the two combined being 5 1/2 million.

Word from the southern hemisphere indicates that drought is prevailing in Australia and Argentina is reported to have experienced frosts, but the damage in the former country will not be serious unless drought persists during the next month, and frost does little damage at the present time of the Argentinean crop's growth.

In Western Canada total shipments have passed the 150 bushels mark, indicating a record delivery. It is anticipated that from now on deliveries will slow up. Rains interrupted harvesting operations this week, but the wheat has been well up and, comparatively little coarse grains remain to be threshed.

Miss Lillian Tighe spent the Thanksgiving week end at her home in Didsbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas Smith were Drumheller visitors Wednesday.

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RADIO BATTERIES

RADIO "B" BATTERIES, from \$2.15 up
SUPER HEAVY "B" BATTERIES, each \$3.50
1000-HOUR "A" BATTERIES, each \$4.75

GET YOUR RADIO BATTERY CHARGED HERE

CARBON AUTO SERVICE

Phone 33 — C. A. Cressman, Prop.

BEACH QUEBEC AND CIRCULATING HEATERS

No. 161 CIRCULATING HEATER, 4500 cu. ft. capacity, without enamel finish, \$41.95
Same stove as above, but in black and nickel finish, \$32.50
No. 161 CIRCULATING HEATER, 6000 cu. ft. capacity, with enamel finish, \$55.00
Same as above, but in black and nickel finish, \$43.50
The above heaters will add beauty as well as comfort to your home.
Full Line of Quebec Heaters — Also a few good used Heaters
Stove Pipes, Elbows, Stove Bows, Wire, etc.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE STORES LTD.

CARBON'S LEADING HARDWARE
AARON KLASSEN, Manager PHONE 3 CARBON, ALTA.

WATCH FOR OUR FALL & WINTER SALE FLYER

JUST A SAMPLE OF THE SPECIALS

KNITTING WOOL, 3-PLY, ALL COLORS, PER BALL 5c

IBEX FLANNELLE BLANKETS, IN GREY OR WHITE, FULL DOUBLE-BED SIZE, FIRST QUALITY, PER PAIR 2.19

CARBON TRADING CO.



Big Ben
The PERFECT Tobacco

More Health In Bread

The fact that the hitherto discarded embryo of the wheat kernel contains enormous nutritive value might well be used to advantage in promoting the more extensive use of the major grain raised in this country. Provided the millers can be persuaded to reform their manufacturing methods to ensure that the full value of the grain is passed on to the consuming public.

By eliminating the embryo from the milled product millers have been able to produce a flour which yields a presumably very fine white loaf, extremely attractive in appearance, and therefore readily saleable among the public.

Unfortunately, however, the desire to present to the public a white loaf of seeming beauty has resulted in the sacrifice of some of the wheat's most healthful ingredients and substances essential to the support of a well balanced diet.

When one considers the substantial percentage of the nation's bulk flour formed by bread the enormous loss to the consumer represented in the rejection of its most nutritive ingredients is more than unfortunate. It might more properly be termed a calamity.

A Stimulant To Consumption

Doctors and dietitians have known of the health value of whole wheat flour for some considerable time and almost daily one reads of the advocacy by prominent members of the medical profession and the most writers of the time of whole wheat bread as a health measure and as a corrective for certain forms of indigestion and weakening teeth.

These scientific discoveries show that the embryo, or germ, of the wheat kernel is rich in vitamins A and B, and G, all of them of great value in building up the human body and all playing their part in preserving it in a healthful condition; yet these valuable constituents, under present methods of manufacturing flour are treated as offal and thrown into the discard.

That the consuming public is not yet fully awakened to the loss it is sustaining as a result of existing milling practices is quite evident; otherwise there would be an insistent demand for bread made from whole wheat flour. When consumers recognize the value in terms of health represented in bread baked from flour containing the entire germ, no doubt the miller will accede to public requisition without raising any objection, and the knowledge that the bread they then get is doing much to promote their health should stimulate the public to increase its consumption of bread.

A Worthwhile Study

Commenting upon the article in the Western Batcher in an article in its September issue printed some remarks well worthy of study when it said:

"It is high time that the Canadian Government, the milling interests and bakers joined together, to give the Canadian public the real facts about the food value of wheat. Especially is this true in view of the fact that every advance in knowledge that has been made by science in the last thirty years has tended to show that one of the richest sources of present vitamins (which are now becoming better understood) is the embryo of the wheat berry."

The first baker to show the public a loaf of bread in which the full value of the embryo has been retained should receive the grateful thanks of the wheat farmer, the grain interests and every public servant whose interest in maintaining public health.

Education Needed

Those who are fortunate enough to be able to get bread baked from genuine whole wheat flour are well aware that the loaf thus produced is darker in appearance than the bread produced by "sterilized" white flour and the baker who produces such a loaf is not likely to get all the thanks he deserves, unless he is prepared to accept his product as evidence of the virtues of whole wheat bread as the first step towards creating the necessary demand. Should the government decide upon such a program, there is little doubt that they would receive the hearty support of the medical profession and of all those who are now aware of the health value of the wheat germ.

The economic importance of such a program should not be overlooked either, for a realization of the value of bread to health would naturally be followed by an increased consumption and bread would, in actual fact, again become the staff of life, and health.

A Questioner's Privilege

The conductor of a bus who was charged with the moving of a car out of Georgetown, British Columbia, was charged with a traffic offence on board the moving vehicle. The magistrate acquiesced in this, ruling the conductor had the use of "authority" to do so.

Where Far Begins

The Buffalo Courier-Express says the German people appeared apathetic to the impending shadow of war. It might be due to the difficulties of expressing one's fears openly in a country where there are assumptions broken up as a crowd of police attend every social gathering and even the words have delectable ears.

Amsterdam has a river called "X" China has a city called "U", and Sweden has a town called "A".

Compulsory In France

Children Harred From Schools Unless Immunized Against Diphtheria

In France immunization against diphtheria has for some time been obligatory for soldiers. During the present year the provision has been extended to include all school children. All children are required to be immunized against diphtheria in the first or second year of life. No child can be admitted to school without a certificate showing that this law has been complied with. All school children up to the age of 14 years who have not been vaccinated are protected against diphtheria must submit to immunization as soon as possible after notice has been given in the official gazette. This announcement appeared on June 3rd. The Toxoid administrations are free. It is said that any necessary outlay will be amply compensated by a marked reduction in the present mortality from diphtheria of 2,000 deaths and of over 20,000 cases annually.

In Canada, we attempt to gain the same results by education of the public as to the value of the protection afforded by immunization against diphtheria. The results have not been gratifying. Whole communities where the little children have received doses of Toxoid have for years remained immune to diphtheria. The war is rapidly extending year by year through the effect of the voluntary immunization Canada will be rid of this dangerous malady.

All children have Toxoid soon after they are six months of age as possible. The great mortality for diphtheria has been in children under the age of five, although children of all ages contract the disease. Do not neglect the use of Toxoid—your health officer or your family doctor will arrange it for you.

Timely Information

Trans-Canada Air Lines Gives Regulations For Baggage

According to Trans-Canada Air Lines, this is what the well-dressed traveler can carry with him on a flying trip without exceeding the baggage regulations: "Suit case, 21½ inches by 16½ inches by 12 inches; two street dresses; 12 handkerchiefs; jacket; one pair dinner sandals; evening gown and bag; four pair gloves; six pair hose; lingerie; light-colored dressing gown; one pair mules; nightgown; jewelry case; sewing kit; rubberized toilet kit with comb and brush; one pair of shoes. All this, according to T.C.A. officials, who claim to be versed in such matters, weighs three pounds less than the maximum 30 pounds in weight allowed each passenger without charge. Furthermore, they state a man can carry as few as three items of luggage. The girls' complaint are forever carrying too much luggage and are always a problem to air line baggage masters."

Cats Live In Luxury

Nothing Too Good For Six Pats Of English Whiskers

In a nine-room house overlooking the sea at Barton, ten miles from Bournemouth, England, six cats live in the lap of luxury.

Each has its own room, bed and dishes, and a housekeeper is employed to look after their every want. Four times a week a cat from Bournemouth brings their food—the best steak, fish, rabbit, milk and cream.

The cats are the property of Mrs. Agnes Burrell of Bournemouth. Originally she had only one cat, but she so captivated Mrs. Burrell, a childless widow, that she became the extraordinary lover of cats that she is now. They are her only companions in life and nothing is too good for them.


More Modern Setting

Horses Of R.M.P. Giving Place To Cars And Planes

That picture of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer, astride his faithful steed, is becoming a thing of the past. The police are giving place with hand upon the reins to the rays of the setting sun, favorite of artists, and the modern reality is more fast in giving place in real life to more modern settings. Soon the northern constabulary will be seen from the window of a speeding aeroplane. And, according to recent announcements, the police will be listening for the voice of the wireless "calling all cars." Edmonton Journal.

What is this isolation of which we talk, with steamships making the Atlantic in less than two weeks, and days and nights covering the distance from New York to Berlin in 30 hours?

There are more than 25,000 taxi-cabs in New York City.



LANGAN'S MINERAL REMEDY

Built Up Good Business

Hollanders Sold Bulbs For High Prices To Wealthy Americans

John Theodore Scheepers, promoter agent in this country for the Holland bulb industry, who made himself rich by selling bulbs to wealthy persons at high prices than his competitors demanded, died of heart disease in New York.

Mr. Scheepers was able to command high prices for his bulbs largely because he emphasized the authentic and deprecated commercialism when dealing with his well-to-do customers. He idealized the flower for which his native Holland is famous and injected a new technique into bulb salesmanship. As a result, he sold some of his tulips for \$500 each and some daffodils for \$250 each.

In 1932 he was knighted by Queen Wilhelmina in the Order of Orange-Nassau. He conducted "garden tours" of Holland in 1935 and 1936.

Not long before his death he provided 1,000 flowers for his planing in the grounds of the New York World's Fair 1939.

He had begun attending to his own bulb selling tulips to greenhouses. In later life he looked upon those two years with distaste because of their excessive commercialism.

When he died, his family doctor said he was negotiating when he sent around his bill.

On this occasion of a friend he gave up selling to greenhouses and began catering to amateur gardeners. He went up to Newport, R.I., in a second-hand Ford and there the first friend he made was Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt. She paid him \$1,000 for a small collection of bulbs.

She told her friends where they could buy the bulbs and when he left New York he had \$50,000 in orders.

His clientele of select customers grew steadily. His competitors found it hard to understand how he could attract them at such high prices. His customers were buying esthetic delights and old-world fantasies in mere handfuls of just tulips.

He even charged \$3 each for his catalogues while his competitors were charging 50 cents for theirs. Sometimes, however, customers were enraged by the bills. One man was so enraged he threatened to sue the bulbs and sent them back. Another refused to pay a bill of \$50,000. Mr. Scheepers said him and the case was settled out of court for \$30,000.

An Interesting Conference

Collective Security

Justice In The End Is Sure To Prevail

The phrase "collective security" has come to have a bitter taste in men's mouths. Yet in the long run there is no choice between collective security and ruin. In the long run the lives and property of peaceable, non-offending men and women of peaceable, non-offending nations will be made safe or civilization will die. And it will not die. It is a far tougher organism than those who assault it and those who betray it are. It has its own sense of justice, of pain and sweat and sacrifice. It has come out of the muds and hearts of men and women turning away from ease and comfort to do hard tasks. It has come out of hopes and dreams and visions. It has been defended on battlefields and on sinking ships and in the narrow room of poverty. Those who have built it, those who now sustain it, are humble and obscure as well as the powerful—are slow to anger, but, like the muds of God, they are slow to forget. They are a juster in the world of pain and sweat and sacrifice. 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Three Main Phases Being Carried Out For Prairie Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of agriculture throughout the drought and soil drifting areas of the three prairie provinces is being undertaken on a wide and comprehensive scale through the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1935 and amended and enlarged in 1937. As now amended, the program embraces three main activities: cultural work to promote systems of farming that will afford greater economic security; water development to encourage and assist in the fullest utilization of all available surface water supplies, and land utilization where areas of inferior soil are being removed from crop production and community and reserve pastures established.

Over forty-seven district experiment sub-stations regarded as outposts of the Dominion Experimental Stations in the drought areas have been established particularly to demonstrate and test best agricultural methods to make the greatest possible use of the limited moisture available and to encourage the use of the co-operation of individual farmers and communities is being obtained through the organization of Agricultural Improvement Associations. Over 109 associations including 14,000 members have been organized. Other cultural work includes tree planting, re-grassing and reclamation of badly drifted soil areas for cropping or pasture.

Water development including engineering and financial assistance to individuals and communities, is a major activity of P.F.R.A. By the end of 1938 it is estimated that the number of completed individual dugouts, stock watering, and irrigation works will exceed seven thousand in the three provinces. Nearly 50 per cent of these individual works will digout holding one acre foot or less of water. About 15 per cent are irrigation projects irrigating from three to five up to fifty or one hundred acres of land and the remainder are stockwatering dams holding for the most part from five to ten acre feet of water. In addition, scores of small community and municipal works have been completed or are under construction including the Cypress Lake Project where storage will be provided for seventy thousand acre feet of water from the Frodochman River and Battle Creek for the irrigation of twenty thousand acres of land in southwestern Saskatchewan.

The P.F.R.A. land utilization work is actually agricultural rehabilitation on a community basis. It has been estimated that about twenty-five per cent of the soil of the three prairie provinces is sub-marginal or non-arable and where farmers should not be encouraged to remain. These lands, therefore, are being removed from crop production and by the establishment of community pastures and reserve areas are being turned back to grazing. Wild wheat growing is recognized as the main economic crop, the establishment of community pastures on these types of soil will, it is believed, result in a re-establishment of prairie agriculture on a basis of grazing and with natural conditions in these lands put to their best economic use. The establishment of pastures, so far limited to Saskatchewan, is based on soil surveys by competent authorities, supplemented by detailed agricultural and economic surveys. Briefly, then, P.F.R.A. is providing means for concerted and co-operative action on all of Dominion, provincial and municipal agencies in establishing a more secure agriculture in the drought affected area of Western Canada.

Obstacle To Trade

G. H. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, told the Canadian Export Club that one of the biggest obstacles Canadian manufacturers must contend with in marketing their products in the United Kingdom was the prevalent belief that Canada is economically at least, a part of the United States.

Corals cannot live in water colder than 58 degrees Fahrenheit.

Time Of Thanksgiving

Indian Day Conducted For First Time In Canada

It is the season of the Hunting Moon, when the Indians and their bear and the smaller game that roam the woods and fly the fields now become rare, are fair target for the Indian hunter.

Indian summer approaches. The year has been made perfect by spring and summer. It is the season lush with Nature's gifts of fruits and flowers and much corn and the fields have yielded enough that the cornucopia is spilling over.

It is the Indian's time of thanksgiving. These were the reasons given by Dr. Barnabas Shihshirua, Great Sachem of the Indian Association of America, Inc., for the institution on the last Saturday in September of each year of Indian Day, now recognized throughout the United States, but conducted for the first time in history in Canada on the premises of Chief Little Valley, Beaver's Corners on the Six Nations Reservation, near Brantford, Ont.

The religious side of the celebration was conducted at the Cayuga Longhouse, where a temporary altar was erected. Dr. Shihshirua presided over the liturgy and preached a sermon according to the Byzantine rite of the Eastern Church. Dr. Shihshirua is an ordained minister of the Greek Catholic Rite and missionary-at-large to the Indians. He is a member of the Holy Synod in Malcha, and raised in Montana. For 25 years he has worked and written on behalf of Indian Day, which first was celebrated in New York State in 1917. The movement grew, with proclamations in the state of New York in 1918 and the State of Washington in 1919. From then on, institution of the day throughout the United States was the rule.

According To Analyst

Reading Chas. Theory Has Nothing To Do With Character

Ladies! If your husbands like to throw ashes on the carpet, go to the office in slippers, or move the lawn in front of the house. They can't help it. At least, that is the assertion of W. C. Colough, Stratford, laureate, author and character analyst.

"There's a reason why one man has a bump in his nose and another has professional ears and the other 'executive,'" he stated. "Each tells of his character." The person with the bump has a nervous heart, not necessarily diseased, which will mark him as a nervous man. Character analysis has shown, too, that brunettes cultivate deeper friendships than blondes, but the other hand, fair-skinned people have more initiative," said Mr. Colough.

A survey of salesmen has shown the majority are blond, while a glance at a convention of ministers will reveal they are practically all dark-haired," he said.

Mr. Colough scoffed at the belief a reading chit indicates lack of determination. In fact, the inability to make quick decisions which accompanies the so-called strong chit, retards a man in business, he asserted.

Liability To Fine

German Ship Sails From Canada Without Clearance Papers

The German freighter *Alma* Leonard rendered herself liable to a \$400 penalty by sailing from Picton, P.E.I., without customs clearance papers, national revenue department officials said.

The penalty will be collected should the ship return to any Canadian port within three years. If she does return within that time and her master does not pay the \$400, the ship would be seized and held for 30 days. If the \$400 was unpaid then, she would be auctioned by the revenue department. Should she not return to a Canadian port within three years, the penalty expires.

Brought By Basques

Ancestry of the famous Newfoundland land dog has been traced back to 1508 when Basque fishermen visited the new world island. They brought with them white and black colored sheep-dogs used by Pyrenean shepherds to protect their flocks.

Hylockites 13 feet high have been grown at Holway prison in England.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



Early in July some 50 tourists gathered at Gretna Green to witness a mock marriage, symbolic of that Scottish village's former fame as a haven for runaway marriages. From the crowd two complete strangers were chosen as bride and groom—Miss Dorothy Gieff of Ortonville, Minn., and William James Britton of Johannesburg, South Africa. A friendship started which reached its climax when the pair were married in Minneapolis on Sept. 10 and this photograph shows them as they sailed from Quebec on Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Australia" on the first leg of their journey to South Africa.

Old Tattoo Artist

Intends To Get Back Into The Business Some Day

Charlie Johnson, who claims to be Canada's foremost tattoo artist, retired from the business 22 years ago, but intends to get back into it some time. He works in a New Toronto factory.

"Once in the show business, always in the show business. You never lose the urge to get back, no matter how long you've been away from it," he said.

Charlie was a tattoo artist in Montreal for 15 years. He travelled all the big-time circuits on the continent. He knew the Chicago Bowery in the old days and New York's big-time circuit.

"There's not enough business now," he says. "A fellow has to have something else to do besides tattooing. The best way is to have a shooting gallery or something like that so you don't have to depend entirely on tattooing."

"There's only one tattooer in Toronto now," Charlie continued, "but he doesn't work full time at it."

Those Who Talk Shop

Are Usually Men Who Are Interested In Their Work

The librarian of the great American prison of Sing-Sing wanted to know what types of books the convicts preferred.

He asked 200 of them—and five said "Crime stories." But a check on the records showed that 75 per cent of books taken out were crime stories.

Perhaps the cynicism of the convicts can be simply explained. "Perhaps they don't want the librarian to know they liked talking and reading 'shop'."

The most stupid of modern man is "no talking shop." Why a man should be thought a bore if he talks about his job but all right if he talks golf or racing is one of the big mysteries of 1938.

It's just that. If we really were interested in there is no one to have them for long—London Sunday Dispatch.

Smart "Two-Some" Crocheted Easily



The best—so flattering—so suitable for many occasions—is yours for the making. Yarn is effective—2200 containing instructions for making set; materials needed; illustration of set and of stitches.

Pattern 6201. This set is priced 29 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermid Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Eminent Authority Says That Canadian Nutrition Is Probably Highest In World

Work Of Six Years

Ex-Service Man Made Suite Of Inquiry

In Briceport, Sask., it is to be found a great deal of furniture which is not to be matched anywhere in Canada. It is all handmade and is the work of an unemployed ex-service man, who calls it his "depression furniture," for he says that had it not been for the depression he would not have had the time to build it.

The suite contains Morris chair, rocking chair, arm chair, settee, centre table, library table, two jardiniere stands, serving cabinet and grandmother's clock.

The woods used in the inlays include oak, maple, black walnut, mahogany, soft maple, red Tennessee cedar, Mississippi curly pine, ebony and rosewood.

Work was started on the suite in March, 1932, and some idea of the inlaying and patting of the maple can be gathered when one learns the top of the table contains 850 pieces, the serving cabinet contains 1,400 pieces and entails hours of labor, while the grandmother's clock contains 1,100 separate inlays and costs a total of 1,274 hours of painstaking effort.

In all, there are between 12,500 and 15,000 inlays in the whole suite, scores of which are so small that a special drill had to be made out of a piece of wood.

All the furniture has been given a natural finish and the smallest spot is a definite inlay, with nothing painted on.

With the exception of the clock and the serving cabinet, the pieces were all made from rubbish. For instance, maple was obtained by peeling the country for old-fashioned bent and rotten wooden sleds and rubbish, and 25 of these were cut up and used in these pieces.

Black walnut was obtained from an old organ, while the mahogany was also a broken piece of furniture salvaged from the scrap heap. All eight pieces were completely finished at a cash cost of less than \$10.

No machinery has been used on this work, only such tools as may be found in any average farm workshop, in fact the maker has various carpenter tools which were never used for the work at all.

All patterns and designs of each article are original, each piece being designed as the article progressed. The whole suite would make a really worthwhile exhibit in any furniture store.

"Dear Sir," the miasme read, "I'm writing you hoping you can give me some information as to where I can get the Canadian Mounted Police on salt and pepper shakers. There is one lady here who has them but she doesn't remember where she got them. And there are several ladies here who are collecting salt and pepper shakers. There are at least five who want the Mounties and maybe more."

"I started my collection just at Christmas last year, 1937, and to date I have just 185 pairs and I don't think my collection can go on without the Canadian Mounties."

A Southern lady once observed that gaiety is one of the surest marks of the aristocrat, and it is one of the unwritten laws of French politeness that a long face is a breach of manners.

Plan To Prevent Grain Being Stolen From Granaries

Furman McKean, who farms in a district north of Briceport, Sask., is carrying out a plan which he thinks will prevent wheat being stolen out of his granaries.

He has had his name and address printed on a large number of small slips of paper and when he puts his wheat into granaries for winter storage he will sprinkle the slips of paper all through the wheat.

Mr. McKean believes that if a possible thief notices the paper slips the grain will not be stolen, or if the grain is stolen and taken to an elevator to be sold the seller will be questioned by the elevator agent, and the agent will be told that the grain being sold is counterfeit and without guarantee.

Mr. McKean is taking the precaution in regard to his stores of wheat because his farm already has been raided by thieves and granaries of barbed wire stolen.

Holds Speed Record

Streamlined Express "Coronation" Traveled 155 Miles An Hour

The record made by the London and Northwestern Railway streamlined express, "Coronation," when a speed of 155 miles an hour was attained, according to the Railway Gazette, a world record for steam-haulage, says Industrial Britain. At the time it was known to be a record for a British locomotive, but since July 3, when the run took place, it has been beaten by a diesel engine.

It had been regarded as the fastest steam locomotive ever hitherto attaining a speed of 120 miles an hour. It had been regarded as the fastest steam locomotive ever hitherto attaining a speed of 120 miles an hour.

"The best repairer's called for his money."

"Tell him, he's out of his turn. I haven't paid for the boots yet."

Receives Fortune

Chicago Man Richer By His Hundred Millions Than His Big

Marshall Field III, grandson and namesake of the Chicago merchant prince, inherited a \$100,000,000 fortune recently on his 54th birthday.

It represented the accrued interest on the estate left by Marshall Field I, who died in 1890 and was the forerunner of an inheritance five times that amount.

The three-million Field will get the entire estate of \$200,000,000 in five years hence, when he reaches the half century mark.

It isn't safe to judge a man by what he stands for any more. It's what he fails for that counts.

SECURE DATA ON FAMILY BUDGETS ACROSS CANADA

Ottawa. Field agents of the bureau of statistics this week in 35 Canadian cities started gathering data from specially selected families as to weekly expenditures on food, clothing and other costs which enter into the family budget. Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, announced \$5 or 10 field agents were at work.

Surveys are being made in Charlottetown, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver. Data from 5,000 families will be available the end of October.

The survey is part of a world-wide effort to get actual statistics concerning nutrition and the ordinary relations of the ordinary family income to whether the family income is adequate to provide proper nourishment and other necessities.

Last session parliament voted \$250,000 for the undertaking. The results will be submitted to the Canadian council on nutrition.

For the next months experts from the health department, national research council, agricultural and labor departments have been preparing for the survey, deciding on the questions to be asked the housewives, the type of families to be selected for study, the method for which data would be gathered.

Typical families with incomes of \$2,000 a year and up to \$10,000 a year. Families of French-Canadian, Anglo-Saxons and other national origin will be studied separately. Supervisors were named in each city to organize the survey. They had to engage field agents. For the most part these are social workers who are accustomed to visiting homes. Families selected are under obligation to co-operate. Agents can order the agent out of their houses if they wish.

This week 5,000 households have begun entering each day what they spend on bread, on meat, on milk and so on. Meals taken downtown have to be entered, as well as expenditure on candy, ice cream and drink outside the house.

The agricultural department has been brought into the undertaking because it is believed the information will enable it to advise the farmers and distributors of farm products in what lines the domestic consumption could be increased and in what lines present consumption is sufficient.

Trans-Canada Airlines

Expected That Service Should Be Self-Sustaining

Montreal. — Once operating on a regular schedule basis with reasonable mail contracts and passenger traffic, Trans-Canada Airlines should be "self-sustaining if kept profitable and healthy," said J. H. McKeown, operating vice-president, said.

Mr. McKeown told reporters he could not set a definite date for starting of regular service on the transcontinental line. Pilots and ground personnel were still engaged in experimental flights between Montreal and Winnipeg and Winnipeg and the west coast.

Aeroplane skills will not be used when snow comes, the landing fields will be kept well rolled so big planes can land safely on wheels.

Passenger flights will come first on the western division across the prairies and the Rockies, the vice-president said. Passenger traffic schedules were in course of preparation on a basic rate of about six miles a mile, roughly a little more than rail fare plus Pullman rates.

Trans-Canada Airlines, he pointed out, were required by law to provide services comparable with those of competing lines on the United States transcontinental routes and other competitors.

Service from Montreal to the maritime provinces would be deferred at least until 1939.

Receives Appointment

Ottawa. — A. J. Darby, former poultry fieldman in Saskatchewan, has been appointed senior poultry fieldman in the Dominion department of agriculture. It was announced he will act as chief assistant in the administration of the poultry production service with particular jurisdiction in the record of performance and hatchery approval work.

The summit of Mount Everest, the highest point of land in the world, would be one and one-half miles under water if placed in the deepest part of the ocean.

Lord Shaughnessy

Son of Late Chairman of Canadian Pacific Railway, Dies in Montreal

Montreal. Lord Shaughnessy, son of the first Baron Shaughnessy, late chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, died in hospital of double pneumonia. He was 25.

The younger Shaughnessy was born in Montreal, Sept. 29, 1883, and attended his early education at Bishop's college school at Lennoxville, Que., later attending McGill University and Laval University in Montreal and Trinity College, Cambridge, England.

In completion of his studies in 1910 he entered the law firm of Meredith, Macpherson, Haque and Holden, becoming a partner in 1912. Eight years later he was appointed king's counsel.

As adjutant he went overseas with the Irish Canadian Rangers and was transferred in France to general headquarters, Canadian section, and later sent as aide-de-camp to the late General Sir Arthur Currie.

In 1920 the Canadian Irish Rangers were amalgamated with the 10th Irish Canadian Rangers and Adjutant Shaughnessy took command in the rank of lieutenant.

In addition to his law practice, Lord Shaughnessy was associated with a number of financial houses and served as director of the C.P.R. and West Kootenay Power and Light Company.

Survivors include three daughters and one son. His wife, Marian Laura Graham, niece of the late Lord Atholstan, died several years ago.

Proposes Home For Eskimos

Aged Members Deserted By Tribes

Ottawa. — Members of the Northwest Territories Council have received a proposal from Dr. R. V. A. Fleming, Canadian bishop of the Arctic, that the Dominion government contribute to the building of a home for aged Eskimos at Pangnirtung, Baffin Island, 30 miles south of the Arctic circle. The proposal has not yet been received by the council, a group of government officials who administer the Territories.

Bishop Fleming mentioned the need for such a home in a sermon to the congregation of St. Paul's church in Toronto. He called the custom of pagan Eskimos deserting aged members of the tribes appalling.

Camps For Jobless

British Columbia Is Planning To Care For Single Men

Victoria. Camps to provide for homeless single unemployed in British Columbia will be opened this winter, it was announced by Hon. George S. Pearson. The provincial minister of labor said an arrangement somewhat along the lines of last year's would be made with the federal government to care for single men.

Pearson had just returned from Ottawa where he discussed the problem with Hon. Norman Rogers, federal labor minister.

He said the agreement between the two governments covering the scheme has not yet been signed but will be when several unsettled details are decided.

Soviet Russia's Stand

British Government Remains Calm Over Franco-Russian Treaty Break

London. — British government circles remain unperturbed at Soviet Russia's indication she will denounce the Franco-Soviet treaty.

Some circles favorable to the government welcomed the move as removing a barrier in the way of concluding a four-power western European pact. These circles have lately advocated cancellation of the Franco-Soviet pact for some time.

The indications from Moscow that Soviet Russia regards France as without an ally in Europe except Great Britain struck gloom into the hearts of anti-government elements. They feared it was a sign that London and Paris were now condemned to face greater Germany alone should the Fuehrer ever decide to turn back west.

Honorary Degree

Toronto. — Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada, will receive an honorary degree of doctor of laws from University of Toronto at a special convocation Oct. 14. It was announced. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, and W. Sherwood Fox, president of University of Toronto, received similar degrees.

Record Grain Shipments

Terminals At Edmonton And Calgary Filled To Capacity

Calgary. — Terminals on the Canadian government elevator system at Edmonton and Calgary, which have a storage capacity of approximately 5,000,000 bushels of grain, were reported filled to capacity on Oct. 4.

An embargo on grain exports during September has been placed on incoming shipments from country elevators to terminals.

Seventeen million bushels of grain, transported in 10,000 cars and valued at \$6,000,000, were moved through Calgary during September.

This was a new record, establishing an all-time high since the grain inspection service was established here some 40 years ago.

REJECT PLAN TO SPLIT SPAIN INTO TWO NATIONS

Paris. — A plan to partition Spain into two nations — one a democracy, the other a dictatorship — has been rejected by the Spanish government. It was asserted the plan, its origin obscure, would form part of internal discussions aimed at ending the Spanish war, but the case failed without defence witnesses being called.

It was hinted "certain powers" brought up the Spanish partition scheme at the Munich party Sept. 30 which arranged for giving Germany a permanent seat on the League of Nations.

At all events it was clear the Spanish problem, temporarily displaced by the Czechoslovak crisis, had come to the fore again since it figured in all talk of a four-power agreement for appeasing Europe.

In Rome the British ambassador, Lord Perth, and Foreign Minister Count Ciano have been holding conference aimed at putting the Anglo-Italian Easter friendship pact into effect.

A Spanish "abandonment," presumably involving withdrawal of Italian soldiers fighting with the insurgents, was a prior condition Britain made to operation of that pact.

Premier Juan Negrin, speaking in the cortex (parliament) recently, indicated he opposed such a division of the nation.

Government Spain, meanwhile, is completing plans for evacuating all foreign fighters on the French frontier reaching the French frontier said approximately 1,000 North Americans, including those in medical and transport service, would be among those to leave soon.

An armistice on present military lines automatically would split Spain into two states, undoubtedly hostile to each other at first. But the lines in London quarters was that eventually commercial and then other relations would be established between the two Spanish states leading to some better basis for permanent peace in Spain.

Escape By Parachute

London. — Ten flyers, the crews of two Royal Air Force planes, parachuted to safety when their planes crashed. One fell over Yorkshire, the other over the English channel.

A UNIT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S "NAVY"

These upstanding lads are Czechoslovakian marines, photographed on a river patrol last winter when war seemed a certainty.

DR. ALLAN ROY DAFOE



Picturing a \$1,000,000 suit filed by Ivan J. Spear, a Chicago promoter in Chicago, Dr. Dafoe, the Dionne quintuplet physician, is pictured in court. It was charged that Dr. Dafoe conspired with others to break a contract entered into a few days after the quintuplets were born, but the case failed without defence witnesses being called.

Freight Rate Argument

Request By Lake Shippers For Increase Is Refused

Ottawa. — A request by lake shippers that a temporary maximum rate of 71 cents a bushel be set for the shipment of wheat from the lakehead to St. Lawrence ports was refused by the board of grain commissioners.

The request was made as shippers sought an increase in the maximum rate of seven cents set recently by the board. They requested the increase to accept orders at 71 cents while the board considered their representations. The effect of the decision is to confine the seven cent rate which took effect Oct. 1 at least until the board reaches a decision on the representations.

In their argument the shippers held the maximum of 71 cents was too low and threatened the continued operation of lake boats. They argued they suffered from losses in seven years and asked to be allowed to charge what they considered reasonable rates this season to help them cover their losses.

Grey Owl's Estate

Difficulty Arises Over Disposition Of Late Naturalist's Fortune

Toronto. — Hugh Kayra, Toronto publisher, said in an address the "considerable fortune" of Grey Owl, noted bird and naturalist who died early this year, has not been distributed because of conflicting claims.

Disposition of the estate, he said, was found difficult because of publicity surrounding the identity of Grey Owl. His widow had been unable to collect any part of it.

Following the death of the naturalist, who had described himself as a half-breed, it was stated in some quarters he was born in England of white parents.

Mr. Churchill urged concentration on the rearmament program in an effort to retrieve Britain's prestige, diplomatically and militarily. Industry should be mobilized immediately. There must be supremacy in the air.

Richard Acland (Liberal), who returned recently from Czechoslovakia, told the house: "I saw in Prague a young Czech woman with the mark of a swastika branded on her chest with a red hot iron, and a doctor who was with me told me he had treated that morning an eight months old baby with the sign of the swastika on the size of a shilling branded on its face."

"Those are the evils to which we have handed over these decent innocent people," he shouted across at the government benches.

Mr. Acland also claimed British diplomacy sank to a new low level when the British ambassador in Poland was "told to go to hell. It was said in Polish but that was what was meant."

Settling Labor Disputes

More Rational Way Must Be Found To Determine Wages

Toronto. — President Charles W. Chose of the American Transit Association, said a national, peaceable means of determining wages must be found to replace the present arbitrary methods of settling labor disputes which has proven a failure.

"The present management, representing capital invested," he said at the opening of the 57th annual conference of the association, "must find a rational, peaceable means of determining and insuring the payment of as high wages to labor employed under the best working conditions practicable, as the earnings of the enterprise will permit."

He said this should be accomplished while still maintaining the continued existence of the property, its credit, a reasonable return to its owners and the furnishing of an efficient and modern service of the character the public demands and is entitled to.

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But another development in the crisis aftermath was a move by Premier Daladier to demobilize French armed forces despite little indication Germany was ready to sue for peace.

Bonnet's reference to Russia was interpreted in conjunction with that of Sir John Simon, the British House of Commons when Sir John member of Prime Minister Chamberlain's "inner cabinet," said: "It is our hope that Russia will be willing to join in the guarantee of Czechoslovakia. It is most important that she should do so."

The Munich conference which decided Czechoslovakia should be discarded to meet Hitler's demands, excluded Russia.

The resulting accord of Britain, France, Italy and Germany had been interpreted as a tacit admission of the start of a four-power directorate of European affairs with Russia left out.

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National Marketing Policy

Is Great Need Of Western Canada

Saskatoon. — Formulation of a national marketing policy, and creation of a national commission for establishing marketing agencies for farm products in the large centers of population on the European continent, were described as the greatest need of the western Canadian producer.

A. A. Smith, of Winnipeg, president of the Western Canadian Producers' Association, in an address here to a service club.

"We have suffered far past the time when we could market any surplus produce in eastern Canada," Mr. Smith stated. "Partly because the east is not able to absorb as much of our goods as formerly, and partly because our production has increased greatly, we must look overseas if our western farmers are to have any permanent prosperity."

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Germany's Colonial Claims

East Africa Must Be Consulted Before Any Steps Taken

Nairobi. Kenya, British East Africa, said it must be consulted before any irrevocable decisions regarding the future of Tanganyika are reached. The British Standard declared.

"It would be impolitic and unjust of Prime Minister Chamberlain to assume that any negotiations with Germany could be concluded without the prior knowledge and consent of the East African territories and of South Africa," the newspaper said.

Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa, in the East African Standard has frequently been mentioned in connection with Germany's colonial claims.

FRANCE WANTS TO KEEP RUSSIA AS AN ALLY

Paris. — Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet intimated before the foreign affairs committee of the French Chamber of Deputies that France still wants the Soviet Union's big army on her side despite the Franco-German agreement she may reach with Germany.

The reading of a telegram from Hitler to former premier Pierre Laval, which was a move by Premier Daladier to demobilize French armed forces despite little indication Germany was ready to sue for peace.

Bonnet said he "hoped" Russia would join the projected international guarantee of what is to be left of Czechoslovakia. Committee members said he expressed the stand of the French government.

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Germany's Colonial Claims

East Africa Must Be Consulted Before Any Steps Taken

Nairobi. Kenya, British East Africa, said it must be consulted before any irrevocable decisions regarding the future of Tanganyika are reached. The British Standard declared.

"It would be impolitic and unjust of Prime Minister Chamberlain to assume that any negotiations with Germany could be concluded without the prior knowledge and consent of the East African territories and of South Africa," the newspaper said.

Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa, in the East African Standard has frequently been mentioned in connection with Germany's colonial claims.



These upstanding lads are Czechoslovakian marines, photographed on a river patrol last winter when war seemed a certainty.

Pullets For Egg Production

Early Hatched Pullets Produce More Eggs During First Laying Year

Under normal conditions a pullet hatched reasonably early lays more eggs during her first laying year than during the same period of time in any other part of her life. Hence for egg production alone, the pullets are more profitable than the adult females. In view of this fact it is difficult to justify the keeping of the hen through the second year, as far as egg production is concerned.

If the average farmer cares to purchase day-old chicks each year, they are available from the commercial hatcheries at the proper season, no breeding stock is required, no incubators or risks in hatching, no adult diseases and no testing for pullorum. The cockerels and yearling hens may be used each year for table purposes before cold weather sets in the fall and the only chickens to be housed and fed during the winter would be a uniform crop of day-old pullets.

At winter prices it would not require many eggs to pay for the day-old chicks for spring delivery. There is little question that day-old pullets hatch at double price if cockerels can be used for table purposes. However, if produced in the fall, hatching at home or to sell to the hatchery, the adult hen is the better source of eggs.

Experimental Station at Scott, Bask. states E. Van Nieu, the Assistant in Live Stock, chicks hatched from hen eggs have been more profitable than chicks hatched from pullet eggs. At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, figures were given for experimental farms in Canada have been compiled comparing the hatching qualities of pullet and hen eggs. Differences were apparent in the percentage of eggs fertile, the percentage of fertile eggs hatched, the percentage of chicks surviving, the weight of the chicks and the total eggs set, per chick alive when winged.

The average figures covering a period of four years ending 1937, show all branch farms, showed every point mentioned to be in favour of the hen eggs, although the differences were not great in any case.

The poultryman should decide whether breeding from pullet or hen eggs are to be produced or whether eggs are to be produced only for food. In the former case the hen cannot be overlooked and must be carried through the second and often the third winter, but in the latter case the procedure is simpler and labour as well as the overhead expenses are cut to a minimum.

Holidays In The Fall

Have Advantages For Those Who Must Consider

The Christian Science Monitor says several of the holiday camps in Britain have found this year that their bookings for the month of October were greater in number than ever and from this, and reports from similar sources, it would appear that the Fall is becoming more popular as a holiday season. It certainly has some advantages over the summer months, for those who do not consider the entertainment of lying in the sun as the only type worth patronizing; and for those who must travel light, as their purses is concerned, for change and rest. For prices fall with the leaves. If there is a nip in the air, the pocket is not so likely to feel the pinch, and the holidaymaker to find, as Mark Twain did, that the water gets the charge and the land lord takes the rest.

Where Business Is Good

Eschimes Have Had Excellent Year In Eastern Arctic

Toronto's M. Shortt, representative of the Royal Ontario Museum on this year's northern voyage by the Hudson's Bay Company supply ship, reports that the Eskimo people in the Eastern Arctic are in an excellent year for Arctic wildlife. Fox and Eskimo were happy. Shortt obtained the first collection of Eastern Arctic ornithological specimens to reach the museum. In addition he brought 35 specimens of birds collected on Somerset Island by L. A. Loewenthal, Hudson's Bay Company manager at Fort Ross. Among specimens obtained were a yellow-bellied loon, a Lapland long-eared sparrow, a long-billed curlew and a duck hawk.

British statisticians found that of the big cities of the world, London had the lowest death rate. After London the healthiest cities are Berlin, New York, Paris, Tokyo and Rome.

About 17 tons of meat are consumed every minute in America.

Female polar bears spend the winter under a thick coat of the snow.

Huge Glacier Systems

Harvard Expedition Reports Plenty Of Ice Yet To Melt

The report of the Harvard University-National Geographic expedition to the glacier fields of the St. Elias range in Alaska should be as good as the ink of the report in a glass. There was a time when icecap a mile high covered the Maritimes and New England, but the last ice Age never really departed. There are probably as large ice sheets as ever, only there are fewer of them. The Antarctic has the duty of them all. There is one in Greenland and it appears to be growing. There is a huge glacier system in Alaska and, while there are indications that it has been melting, perhaps to make the Alaska-Yukon district warmer and the arctic drier, there is evidently less ice to melt, according to the report of this American expedition. Mount St. Elias, 25 miles from the Pacific, may be connected in the minds of some with the name of the Duke of the Albas, who first ascended it. That was 40 years ago, when Italian exploits were being watched with more friendly eyes by North Americans. According to Bradford Washburn, leader of the present expedition, the glacier field, which almost reaches the sea, of hundreds miles west of Mount St. Elias, covers an immense area and reaches heights of from five to seven thousand feet.

Opinion Of Chinese Elderly

Dr. Koo Thinks China Likely To Lose In Present War

A Chinese educator, A. C. Koo, told an audience of Detroit business men that China cannot win the war declared by Japan forced upon it. "Japan has superior war material," said Dr. Koo. "They also have more food supplies and materials. China sadly lacks all these things. The Japanese war machine closes relentlessly upon Hankow. It looks more and more as though Dr. Koo's right in his pessimistic prediction—as far as military victory in the present clash is concerned. He is right in his opinion that the world will not mean, though, that Japan has 'conquered' China or that 75,000,000 Chinese can dominate 450,000,000 Chinese indefinitely.

The Chinese have put up a brave fight. And if their ability to survive 5,000 years in this competitive world means anything it means that in the end they will outlast the Japanese from their soil and recover that dominant position in eastern Asia to which their numbers and their character are entitled to.—Detroit Free Press.

The Black Cobra

Has Its Counterpart In People Who Spread Slender

Snakes, like men, run up and down the whole world, good and bad. Of all the bad snakes, however, the black cobra has to head the list for genuine capacity for harm. It has been called the "most diabolical member of the snake family." Of course, there is nothing diabolical about him for he knows full well that he is doing it. He does because "he's born that way." Wherever this snake is found it is reported that the spray of his venomous saliva, which he can throw as far as eight feet, will produce instantaneous blindness when striking the eyes of man. Sometimes this blindness is permanent, sometimes it lasts but a day or two.

Here is a fine illustration of the slanderer who goes about blinding people by "spitting" the venom of slander and falsehood into the intellectual eyes of those he knows full well that they are either permanently blinded to the truth or, at least, so seriously deceived as to be seeing that they never see straight again. Our Dumb Animals.

Normal Life Span

Professor Believes It Should Be 125 To 150 Years

To prolong life we must first study how to refrain from shortening it, says A. A. Bogomolov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine, who has just published a book called "Prolongation of Life." The normal life of a human being is approximately that of the present stage of development should be 125 to 150 years in the opinion of Prof. Bogomolov. He bases his theory both on his own researches and on the studies of Soviet and foreign scientists.

Found in the swamps of Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, and along the east coast of Central America, bats is the world's lightest wing.

One-third of the earth's population is Christian.

HURRICANE AND FLOODS BATTER NEW ENGLAND



Boats in the port harbor at Boston being lashed against the brick walls during the terrific wind and rain storm which did millions of dollars worth of damage and cost over 500 human lives.

Fish From Goldfields

Troust Catch This Year Was Slightly Under Million Pounds

The commercial fishing season closed on Lake Athabasca Sept. 15 and fishermen on the big lake pulled their nets and packed away their gear at the McInnis Petroleum fish camp on Cracking Stone point, 15 miles southwest of Goldfields. The trout catch, a little under a million pounds was sent to Chicago markets. Many of the fishermen returned to their homes or went to Goldfields in quest of employment.

Troust fishing got underway about the beginning of July. McInnis Products, the only fishing company fishing on the lake, employed 12 tug boats and a three-man crew. The men fish on contract being paid on a poundage basis for the fish they catch and deliver to the company warehouse at Cracking Stone. Here the catch is put in refrigeration, some frozen, some shipped fresh. They go south to Waterways, Alberta, in refrigerator barges owned by the company and at that point are transferred to refrigerator cars and rail south by rail via Edmonton.

Cake Had Long Trip

Baker Journeyed 7,000 Miles With Entry For Competition

Taking with him his entry for the wedding cake competition at the International Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition, D. McIntyre, a baker (Rhodesia) baker, journeyed 7,000 miles by ship; arrived at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Ipswich, with only two minutes to spare before judging began, says Overseas Daily Mail.

But his haste was well while for he returned to Budapest with the first prize.

Some Good Advice

Until the actual figures are given it is hard to realize that in 1937 there were 52,147 reported cases of influenza in Canada with 1,254 deaths. For this reason H. C. G. Power, Dominion Minister of Health, is issuing a timely warning that from November to March plain, easily digestible and nourishing foods should be eaten with bed as the best safeguarding means the moment any symptoms appear.

Canadian cattle exports to Great Britain during 1937 up to September 1 totalled 25,792 head, compared with 7,200 in the corresponding period of 1937.

The Pacific golden plover makes a non-stop flight from Alaska to Hawaii every fall.

Spell As You Like

English Professor Calls Present Style Strange And Irrational

Among the learned men who have been talking at Stratford-on-Avon is Professor Dover Wilson. He examined the poet's hand-writing and dwelt on his spelling in a lecture at the Shakespeare Conference.

Our strange and irrational English spelling, which had been imposed upon us by schoolmasters, was the (said) or comparatively modern growth. In Shakespeare's day every gentleman spelt as he liked; and still more every gentlewoman—witness the remarkable orthography of Queen Elizabeth herself.

Professor Wilson might have pointed out the instruction conveyed to future generations by spelling as one likes. Ancient manuscripts, for example, vindicate a modern pronunciation of "Rafalo" by revealing that under the Tudors the name was spelt "Rafalo," and the vexed question of "Rafalo" might be settled by reference to Sir Walter's own signature of "Rawley"—London Times.

Using Night Lighting

Poultrymen Find It Helps Overcome Winter Egg Slump

Burning the midnight oil has been supposed to be the popular pastime of artists and writers. To-day wide-awake poultrymen are using night lighting to overcome the fall and winter egg slump.

Electricity, kerosene or gasoline may be used to light the house, and general practice is being to lengthen the day to twelve hours or to allow a lunch hour about 9 p.m. There are four systems of lighting in use—morning or evening lights, a combination of both, and the evening hatch system. Through lighting the birds eating time is lengthened, resulting in increased intake and consequent egg production. This is particularly true of brood birds, which otherwise often are not given a chance to eat enough to maintain their bodies, much less to produce eggs.

The bride of three months timidly asked her husband: "Dearest, will you please give me some money for a new dress?" "Sure," said he generously. "Here's five dollars; get a hat, too."

Around the coast of Britain there are about 200 life-saving stations and 4,000 volunteers and members of life-saving brigades, in addition to the regular life service.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 volumes have been added to Oxford's famous library, the Bodleian, every year.

THE ALABASTON MAIL CARRIER

The World's Steel

United Kingdom, France And Russia Have Largest Output

Herr Hitler had much to say about Germany's military strength being "greatest." For a short war what he says is probably true. But for a long war the respective ability and strength of the steel industries of warring countries would be most important. Back in 1915 total output of Germany and Austria-Hungary was 15,651,161 tons and of United Kingdom, Russia and France, 15,648,632 tons.

But now, says steel magazine, the same group of central powers has increased output to 20,815,722 tons and the former allies are able to produce 38,238,990 tons annually. Germany has increased output 50 per cent, and Russia 333 per cent. United Kingdom went up 51 per cent, and France 113 per cent.

Moreover, part of Germany's production is dependent on a trade agreement with France, whereby Germany has imported about 7.2 million tons of one annually in exchange for much needed coke.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Arrived Year Too Soon

Men Went To Cleveland In August For 1939 Poultry Show

Somewhere among the 30,000 holders of membership tickets for the World's Poultry Congress are two men who will study closely the next tickets they buy. During August one man from Philadelphia, Penn., and one from Akron, Ohio, applied for admission to the Cleveland Horticultural Gardens, the locale of the Poultry Congress.

The ticket taker, however, refused to accept their credentials. "I'm sorry," he explained. "It's the right place and the right week, but the wrong year."

The two visitors landed unbelievably at their tickets, saw that the date thereon was "July 28 to August 1, 1939," and reluctantly returned home.

Would Help Boys Again

Miss Jenny Morris, Boston, writes time the mother of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, said she would help the boys should another war ever break out. Miss Morris estimated she had made at least 90,000 miles of hard work for "her boys" during the Great War. "That's a lot of porridge and a lot of dishes, but I'd do it again if war should come."

So delicately poised are the scales used in weighing diamonds that the slightest single eyelash will turn the balance.

Wintering Bees

Strong Colonies Best Prepared To Stand The Test Of Winter

The foundation for next summer's honey crop will be laid this autumn. Colonies which are in good condition and are headed by a good queen in the spring are the ones which will yield the best surplus. Those colonies will be the ones which survive the winter best and which, in turn, will be best prepared to withstand the test of winter. It pays to lay the foundation well.

Sheltering hives in late October is located the Dominion Experimental Station for Northern Ontario, bees often have their last good autumn flight in September and their first spring flight near the end of April, states M. J. Rowland, Apiarist of the Station. That long winter confinement is a severe test of their endurance and longevity. However, in spite of the long period when no brood is yielded, it has been proved that colonies can survive these long winters and be in excellent condition in the spring.

Factors essential for good wintering are:

Strong colonies of young healthy bees.

Ample stores in the hives during both autumn and winter seasons; and suitable hives with ventilation and adequate protection from cold.

Young bees are procured by having good stores in ample stores in the hives during the autumn. In cold weather bees are kept healthy to a great extent, by keeping the hives insulated and free from draught, this is secured through ample ventilation.

Ample stores should be given in ample time to allow for any necessary evaporating and ripening. If syrup is fed, however, the last of October should be the time when bees have emerged from the coma, leaving room for the syrup to be stored.

Bees should be given in ample time during the winter are more difficult to describe. A bee cellar, should be cool, dark and dry. Ventilation Hives should have covers removed, entrances open and be placed on trees or supports so that the bees are not disturbed by any shaking or vibration. Mice and other disturbers of the peace should be kept at a minimum. Bees should be kept on foul air in a damp dungeon.

When wintering bees outside, all parts of the case or wrapping should be secure and snug to avoid shaking or rattling by the wind. The bees should be protected from, at least, the north wind, and a good covering of snow is a big help. In northern districts where the temperatures are too low for bee activity, the bees are kept in the entrance, some provision for upward ventilation, such as a quilt of porous material, seems to be necessary. Bees are not so likely to nest in the vicinity of the hives and disturb the bees if the grass is cut.

In short peace and comfort are primary factors in successfully wintering bees.

They Really Enjoy

John Buchanan's Famous "Thirty-Nine Steps" Are In Wales

Famous as the title of a mystery story by John Buchanan, now Lord Tweedsmuir, present governor-general of Canada, Buchanan's "Thirty-Nine Steps" actually exist. C. M. Turner of the Associated British and Irish Railways states. They are to be found not on the North Sea coast, as in the story of espionage and intrigue, but at St. David's cathedral, at the extreme and watermost edge of Wales, where the coast of Pembrokeshire juts out into the sea.

Ecclesiastics have been joking about these steps for centuries. Their number corresponds with the 39 articles of Queen Elizabeth, which are still binding upon the established church. Therefore, it was said to be impious for a clergyman to tread upon them. Since the disestablishment of the Welsh church in 1920, however, the Welsh clergy, and they alone, may walk down them!

Pleased With Success

The general merchant, who did a bit of tailoring in his spare time, was called on by a friend, who said: "I've been putting on weight and this dress is rather too tight for me. Could you manage to let it out a bit?" "I've never done such a thing," was the reply, "but I'll see what I can do."

A week later the owner of the suit telephoned to see how his friend was getting on with it. "Better than I expected," said the friend, "I've let it out to four men already."

British workers lose \$25,000,000 annually through illness, the common cold being responsible for 18 per cent of the total.

JOYS AND GLOOMS

Question Is Settled

Soundings Have Been Taken Of Saskatchewan Lake Region

The popular question with visitors at Saskatchewan's lake resorts each summer is "How deep is the water?" The answer usually given offhand but with an air of great omniscience by the residents is, "Oh, about 600 feet," or it may vary from "Just a few feet" to "No bottom has been reached." The question is settled once and for all by Hon. W. F. Kerr, Minister of Natural Resources, who has just issued a list of soundings of the various lakes taken by officials of his department. The following facts on depths and areas of well-known lakes in the province, while they dissipate the charm of exaggeration heretofore enjoyed by the residents, are nonetheless interesting. Last Mountain lake, 65 miles long and from one to four miles wide, is 194 feet at its deepest point, and covers 186 square miles; Lake Kapeva, seven miles long by two miles wide, has a maximum depth of 75 feet; Midge Lake, 5 miles long by 4 miles wide, is 90 feet deep; Kinnosau Lake, 48 feet deep; Mission lake, 75 feet at its deepest point; Pelletier, 60 feet deep.

The deepest of the lakes in the province so far sounded is Pierce Lake, which is 200 feet at its deepest spot and averages some 200 feet. Lake Athabasca with an area of 2,900 square miles, averages 180 feet deep. Reindeer Lake, one of the provincial waters, has an area of 3,200 square miles.

"It is comforting to know that what we say, there will be no actual shortage of meat for many years," declared a writer, "for all the times are not out of joint, says Punch.

Hewitt—You don't seem to think much of him.

Hewitt—If he had his conscience taken out it would be a minor operation.



Can Stand Punishment

When Two Old Cars Come Together.

Believe it or not, we have never actually witnessed an automobile accident (though we have seen the aftermath of many). And we are not anxious to view such a spectacle! The other day as we drove into London at a slow turn the car ahead of us, an ancient chariot, wheeled head-on toward another old bus we were meeting. "Now," we ejaculated, "we are going to see something. There was a crash as of collapsing linings. Then both cars reversed gears, but for a moment they appeared to be solidly enmeshed. Then something gave and they drew apart. We expected to see both drivers jump out to view the damage. But no, they backed up further, turned steering wheels and set off on their respective ways. Not even stopping to give each other a nasty look. "Those old cars sure stand a lot of punishment", our companion remarked.—St. Mary's Journal.



(To Be Continued)

Dream To Be Realized

California Man Will Sail Around World In Small Boat

When Charles Westerm, retired Los Angeles restaurant owner, casually remarked in conversation with his two sons, that he would like to take a trip around the world in a small boat, the little did he realize that his passing remark would become an actuality.

For now a trim little 29-foot sailing yacht is in Los Angeles harbor ready to weigh anchor on the first lap of this world cruise.

It was through the persistence of the two sons, Bud, 25, a U.C.L.A. student, and Bud, 18, a recent graduate of Hollywood high school, that the elder Westerm finally had to make good on what he thought was merely a passing remark.

After a year of hard work, during which time the two sons built the trim yacht, it was finally launched a few weeks ago. Except for trying the keel, every part of the boat was built by the two youths, even to the making of the sails. The boat is equipped with a small auxiliary motor, to be used only in entering ports of call.

Outside of a few trips to Catalina Island, 27 miles from the mainland, the three have had no previous sailing experience. But will act as navigators. When questioned about the danger of the trip, Bill Westerm remarked:

"We expect to make it a leisurely one and expect to be gone about three years. Of course, there have to be a constant 24-hour watch on a trip like this, but we are looking upon it as a pleasure jaunt. We are headed about 200 miles off the coast of California, where we expect to meet the trade winds to carry us to the Marquesas Islands, a small group in the South Pacific, a distance of 3,200 miles. The first lap is probably the most hazardous of the entire trip.

The elder Westerm is just as enthusiastic about the trip as his two sons. Despite the fact that he is now approaching his sixtieth birthday, he is as active as most men half his age.

Angry Wife: "The night before last you came home yesterday. Last night you came home today. If you come home tomorrow—to-night there's going to be a real row!"

Four-fifths of England's forests were depleted during the World War.

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REV. S. EVANS in charge

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Minister:

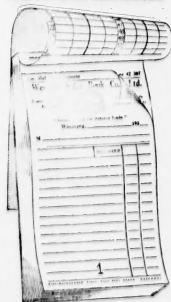
Mrs. A. P. McKibbin, Organist
Mrs. Bruce Ramsay, Choir Leader
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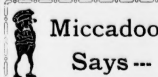


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Says ---

A chip on the shoulder indicates
wound higher up.

The pianist was playing the first
bars of the wedding march.
"What's that?" asked Mrs. Wan-
less, turning to her weary husband.
"Oh," he replied, "that's the begin-
ning of 'Stormy Weather!'"

"What is the hardest part of your
work as a lecturer?" asked the man
designated as toastmaster.
"As a rule," replied Mr. Perkins,
"the hardest part of my work is wak-
ing the audience up after the man
who introduces me has concluded his
remarks."

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isfaction. You can at least
give us a trial before you get out-
side concerns who have no interest
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THE CHRONICLE

"Your ticket," said the conductor to
the passenger, "is for Calgary and
this train goes to Lethbridge."
Passenger (absently): "Goodness,
does the engineer know he's on the
wrong railroad?"

"My dear child," said a woman to a
young unmarried acquaintance, "you
must realize that when one loves it
should be for life. I know what I'm
talking about—I've been married
three times."

Visitor: "You have very nice furni-
ture in your house."
Little Johnny: "Yes, I think the
man we bought it from is sorry he
sold it to us now. He's always calling."

A Scotsman was stripping wallpaper
from the walls of his house when a
friend called to see him.
"Well, Sandy," said the visitor, "are
you going to have new paper?"
"No, na," replied Sandy. "I'm just
moving to another house."

"What's happened to the mother
who used to put a candle in the win-
dow to guide her wandering son?"
"Guess she turns on the floodlights
at the landing field."

The two chorus girls were having
tea together. "Do you know," said one,
"when the manager asked me my age,
I couldn't for the life of me remember
whether I was 20 or 21."

"What did you say?" asked her
friend.
"Oh," replied the other, "I split the
difference and said 19."

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Snicklefritz----



When the boss complained bitterly
of too much rain, his negro help com-
mented "More rain—more rust." The
boss bawled at the negro: "What did
you say?" The negro replied: "More
rain—more grass for the horses."

A man about town gave out this
hint about the modern day girl. If
in the winter, she cuddles close to you
that does not mean anything, but if
in the summer she cuddles close to you
she means business.

An old woman at the Ulster fron-
tier was asked if she had anything
to declare. No, nothing at all. But
what was in the bottle? Oh, only holy
water, holy water from Lourdes. The
customs officer pulled the cork, "it is
whiskey," said he. "Glory be to God!"
cried the offender, "a miracle!"

A business man went into a barber
shop and seating himself in the chair,
said, "cut the whole thing short."
"What do you mean?" asked the
barber.

"Hair, whiskers and chatter," was
the reply.

It may be true that eventually wo-
men will rule this country, but unless
the styles become more modest, it will
be by a bare majority.

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"TO THE ORGANIZATION THAT FOUGHT
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is just as natural and healthy a sign as a good appetite. His
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interesting and varied information as a newspaper. A good
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endeavor. You will find few teachers who do not read a
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